



A-Bomb Test Suspension and a Summit Conference

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THE ADM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
INTRODUCTION	i
SUMMARY	i
Section I - Knowledge	1 - 3
Section II - "hat the U.S. Should Do	4 - 8
Section III - Confidence in Possibilities of Suspension	9 - 16
Section IV - Expectations Concerning A Summit Conference	17
A PPENDIX	18 - 33

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INTRODUCTION

This report is the second of a Series planned to follow West German reactions to issues of importance at a possible Summit Conference.* At the time that this particular study was under consideration, the Russian announcement that they were prepared to suspend further atomic-bomb tests was viewed as the "big news" of the day. This particular inquiry, therefore, was focused upon that aspect; not only because of the offer as a Russian maneuver, but because of its possible affect upon the known susceptibilities of the "est Germans when it comes to anything having to do with atomic energy.

The sample is a probability one of the West German adult population (18 years of age and over), and consists of a total of 930 cases collected during the period from April 28th through May 15, 1958. Interviewing was carried out by DIVO, Marktforschung - Meinungsforschung - Sezialforschung, GmbH, Frankfurt am Main/Bad Godesberg.

S U M M Λ R Y

While three out of ten West Germans said that they had heard of the latest Russian proposal, a further test question revealed that only half of those claiming knowledge actually knew what it was about. Thus as a propaganda maneuver, it had little influence upon the population.

Seven out of ten would also like the U.S. to stop atomic-bomb tests, but when the idea of mutual control was introduced, a majority thought that the United States should continue its tests until this feature was achieved. These two sets of results are not viewed as contradictory, but rather as a refinement of popular desire for an even better means of ensuring against the dangers of an atomic holocaust.

Only one out of five, however, thinks that atomic-bomb tests will actually be suspended; and the same proportion calls such suspension (if it were to occur) of value without an agreement on control of production of these weapons. Claimed awareness of the Russian proposal was found to have little relationship with the level of confidence expressed in the possibilities ... whether claiming to have heard or not, roughly two out of three are found to have little confidence that the Russians will actually stop, or that such tests will cease without agreement on control.

As for the prospects of a Summit Conference itself, one-half of the population calls such a meeting more probable than improbable. Among those who do not call it probable, there are about as many calling it improbable as there are uncertain what will happen.

^{*} The first report was No. C-18, "German Reunification and A Summit Conference," May 8, 1958 (Official Use Only).

Section I - Knowledge

WHILE 3 OUT OF 10 CLAIM TO HAVE HEARD OF RUSSIAN PROPOSAL, ONLY HALF AS MANY ACTUALLY KNEW ...

When faced with the simple question of whether they had heard or read of any new Russian proposals on disarmament or atomic energy, three out of ten (30%) in West Germany said that they had. Since, however, what was actually the new Russian move was the statement that they were prepared to cease testing of atomic bombs if the West would also promise to stop, it was imperative to ask these three-tenths of the population what the new Russian move was.

Classification of the responses to this further query reveals that just over half of those who said that they had heard of the move (17% of the total sample) were found to know what it was. One out of ten (9%) went wide of the mark by making reference to the Rapacki Plan or to some even more vague Russian disarmament maneuver. Four per cent confessed that they could not say what it was that the Russians were supposed to have proposed.

"Have you ever heard or read of any new Russian proposals on disarmament or atomic energy?"

	West Germany (930)
Yes No	30% 70 100%
<pre>IF "Yes": "What was it about?"</pre>	
Correct Incorrect No opinion	17% 9 4 30%

WHAT THE RUSSIANS WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE PROPOSED ...

Examples of the actual comments made by respondents in answering the query as to what the Russianswere supposed to have proposed in their most recent move are presented below.

"Have you ever heard or read of any new Russian proposals on disarmament or atomic energy?"

IF "Yes":

"What was it about?"

West Germany (930)

CORRECT:

The Russians stopped their atomic-bomb tests (or offered to stop their atomic-bomb tests):

12%

"I heard that Russia suspended all atomic tests."

"Well, I read that the Russians offered to halt all nuclear tests for a period of three years."

"The Russians will discontinue all atomic-bomb tests."

"Russia offered to halt its H-bomb tests."

"Russia is willing to renounce all nuclear tests."

The Russians will not carry out further atomic tests if the West will follow suit:

4

"If America will agree to halt all nuclear tests, Russia will also stop its atomic explosions."

"The Russians will discontinue their atomic tests under the condition that the West will do the same."

"Russia said it will halt all nuclear tests, if the West consents to suspend its atomic tests as well."

"I read that Russia agrees to halt all nuclear tests if the West will follow suit."

The Russians will halt all atomic-bomb tests, but reject inspection plans:

1

"The Russians are willing to halt all atomic-bomb tests, but will not consent to the principle of joint inspection."
"We stopped all atomic tests.' That's what they say, but they cannot be trusted, and they will never agree to any control system."

INCORRECT:

Rapacki Plan: Creation of a neutral, atom-free Zone:

4

"Russia stated its approval of the Rapacki plan."

"Russia wants Germany to become an atom-free Zone."

"As far as I know, their proposals deal with the creation of an atom-free Zone."

"Russia wants the Federal Republic to stay neutral. If the Federal Republic will refuse atomic armament, Russia promises not to attack it with atomic weapons."

(Cont'd from preceding page)	West Germany
The Russians have made proposals on general (atomic) disarmament:	%
"I heard that Russia wants a conference to be held to discuss the atomic issue."	
"Russia is seeking a control system applicable to general disarmament."	
"Russia is interested in a general controlled disarmament."	
The Russians are bluffing, their intentions are not sincere:	1
"They always play their own game. They are just bluffing." "If the Russians agree to a general control system, they do it for propaganda purposes."	
The Russians are willing to carry out disarmament:	1
"Russia decided to proceed with disarmament." "Khrushchev announced Russia's approval of a general disarmament."	
Other answers:	1
"In my opinion, the Russians want us to negotiate with the Pankow regime, but I'm against it." "They advocate Germany's withdrawal from NATO."	
NO OPINION:	4/30%

Section II - What the U.S. Should Do

SEVEN OUT OF TEN ALSO WANT U.S. TO SUSPEND A-BOMB TESTS ...

The tremendous appeal of the apparently simple proposal that atomic-bomb tests be stopped can be seen in the overwhelming approval given to the idea that the U.S. should also offer to suspend its atomic-bomb tests (71%), while only one out of ten (10%) does not want the U.S. to make such an offer.

Such results, of course, must not be considered surprising in view of the known West German attitude that atomic-bomb tests endanger the health of mankind, and that atomic energy (as a whole) is more of a curse than a boon. (It is interesting to contrast these results with those from a similar question posed in the U.S. There 60 per cent were against test suspensions, while 29 per cent were in favor of them.)

"Are you of the opinion that America should also offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

	West Germany
	(930)
Yes, it should	71%
No, it should not	10
No opinion	19
	100%

THOSE FAVORING U.S. A-BOMB TEST SUSPENSION DO SO BELIEVING THAT IT WOULD NOT BE TO THE MILITARY DISADVANTAGE OF THE U.S. ...

That seven-tenths of the population which wished the U.S. to stop its atomic-bomb tests was also asked whether they believed that such an offer would be a military disadvantage for the United States. Four out of seven in this group (or 39% of the total sample) replied that it would not be to the U.S.'s military disadvantage, while one out of seven (12%) did see it as a military disadvantage.

It would be interesting if it were possible to pursue this situation a little further and determine whether the responses are based upon a belief that the U.S. is so much stronger militarily that it could well afford the move; whether it is based on a belief that the U.S. is weaker, and so it would not make any difference to the U.S., but would benefit "mankind"; or whether they simply have not connected the two issues. Unfortunately, with the few questions at our disposal, we can go no further.

"Are you of the opinion that America should also offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

IF "Yes, it should":

"Would the offer to stop atomic-bomb tests be a military disadvantage for the United States or not?"

	West Germany
	(930)
Yes	12%
No	39
No opinion	20
	71%

"RUSSIANS ARE NOT TO BE TRUSTED" - LEADING REASON ADVANCED BY THOSE SAYING U.S. SHOULD NOT OFFER TO SUSPEND ITS TESTS ...

Among that small group (10% of the total population) which did not want the U.S. to effer to suspend its A-bomb tests, one out of two advanced as their reason for saying that that "the Russians are not to be trusted" (5%) - a point which apparently did not occur to the great majority which wanted the U.S. to stop its tests.

"Are you of the opinion that America should also offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

IF "No, it should not":
"Could you please tell me why you are of this opinion?"

	West Germany (930)
The Russians are not to be trusted. They will continue nuclear tests anyway:	5%
"The Russians are not to be trusted." "I think the U.S. should not offer to stop nuclear tests because the Russians will not keep their promises." "The Russians can keep their atomic-bomb tests secret." "There's no way to control the Russians." "The Russians will continue to produce atomic weapons anyhow."	
The Americans lag behind. They have to catch up with the Russians first:	2
"The Americans must first catch up with the Russians." "I am of the opinion that the U.S. will have to catch up with the Russians who are considerably ahead in the field of nuclear research." "If we are to finally live in peace, America must become stronger."	
Such an offer is useless, they will never agree:	1
"Nothing positive will ever come of it." "They'll still never agree." "That won't help either."	
Other answers:	1
"I think they should both stop their atomic tests." "If Russia continues its atomic tests, America must do the same."	
No opinion/No answer:	10%

ONLY WHEN IDEA OF MUTUAL CONTROL SYSTEM INTRODUCED, DOES MAJORITY WANT U.S. TO CONTINUE TESTS UNTIL IT IS ACHIEVED ...

While seven out of ten West Germans had indicated their desire for the U.S. to abandon its tests of atomic bombs, when the idea of a mutual control system was brought into the consideration, a majority (54%) turned around and indicated their desire for the U.S. to continue its tests until such a system of inspection was reached.

Roughly one-quarter are to be found (24%) willing to ignore or overlook the features of a mutual control system in favor of suspension of tests at any price.

"In your opinion, should the United States keep insisting on a mutual control system before suspending its atomic-bomb tests, or should it no longer insist on a mutual control system but discontinue its tests anyway?"

	West Germany (930)
Should keep insisting on a control system Should no longer insist on a control system but discontinue	54%
its tests	24
No opinion	22 100%

EVEN THOSE WHO HAD SAID U.S. SHOULD SUSPEND TESTS, WANT U.S. TO CONTINUE UNTIL INSPECTION SYSTEM WORKED OUT ...

The results just presented above, namely that a majority would like the U.S. to continue with its tests until a mutual control system is achieved, might at first glance be suspected as a flat contradiction of the earlier table which showed that seven out of ten want the U.S. also to offer to stop atomic-bomb tests. When the responses to the two questions are cross-tabulated, this suspicion might be considered as confirmed. Majorities are found in favor of the U.S. insisting on a control system before suspending its tests not only among those who had previously opposed the U.S. stopping its tests (76% among that group) but also among those who had voted in favor of such suspension (59%).

"Are you of the opinion that America should also offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

Yes,	No, it	No
it should	should not	
(660)	(91)	(179)

"In your opinion, should the United States keep insisting on a mutual control system before suspending its atomic-bomb tests, or should it no longer insist on a mutual control system but discontinue its tests anyway?"

Should keep insisting on a			
control system	59%	76%	27%
Should no longer insist on a			
control system but discontinue			
its tests	30	10	9
No opinion	11	14	64
	100%	100%	100%

The two results, however, should not be viewed as contradicting each other, but rather as confirmation of the public's attitude toward atomic tests (and indeed toward the whole field of atomic energy). That is, they wish to see an end to the various factors which they view as threats to mankind. In that light, they would also like the U.S. to end its tests (which they consider as endangering the health of future generations). When the idea of a mutual control is suggested, in the wording of the question, then majorities favor that - since it is an improvement, a more fool-proof way to ensure that this danger to mankind does not in fact take place. Such a reaction indicates the manner in which the United States must present itself before the German population in order to meet popular desires in this area.

Section III - Confidence in Possibilities of Suspension

ONLY ONE OUT OF FIVE CONFIDENT THAT TESTS WILL BE SUSPENDED ...

Popular confidence that the Big Powers actually will stop their atomicbomb tests is not particularly high despite their obviously great desire that such tests be ended. Their skepticism on the prospect can be seen in popular reactions to the several questions which were posed to them asking for their expectations in this general area.

The first such question asked how confident they were that Russia will actually discontinue its atomic tests (as announced). In their replies, one person out of five (23%) said that he had a fair measure of confidence (very or fairly confident) that Russia would really stop, while three out of five (65%) indicated little faith in the Russian offer materializing.

"How confident are you that Russia will actually discontinue its atomic-bomb tests? (Are you very confident fairly confident, only a little confident, or not at all confident?)"

	West Germany (930)
Very confident Fairly confident	653) 17)23%
Only a little confident Not at all confident	3÷)63
No opinion	14 100%
NET OPINION	-40

A second question shifted the focus slightly and asked the respondent to consider the general problem of test suspensions, if there would be no agreement on a method of international control. As might be expected under such conditions, the amount of confidence registered is somewhat less than that recorded for the preceding query, but still on the same level. One out of five (19%) expressed confidence, while approximately two-thirds (66%) registered pessimism of the prospects.

"If you consider the atomic-bomb issue as a whole how confident are you then that such tests will
actually be discontinued, if there is no agreement
on international control? (Are you very confident,
fairly confident, only a little confident, or not
at all confident?)"

	West Germany (930)
Very confident Fairly confident	4% 15 }19%
Only a little confident Not at all confident	36 30)66
No opinion	15 100%
NET OPINION	-47

Another way to observe the slightly greater pessimism assigned to the prospects of test suspensions when reminded that there is no agreement on an international control system, is to compare the Net Opinion scores. These scores have been calculated by subtracting the percentage being "very" or "fairly confident" from those who were "only a little" or "not at all confident".

While the slight percentage shifts in confidence are more readily seen this way (i.e. the difference in Net Opinion scores is larger), the difference between the Net Score on the first question (-40) and on the second (-47) is not large enough to be considered statistically significant.

EVEN THOSE ORIGINALLY CONFIDENT RUSSIA WOULD STOP TESTS UNCERTAIN ON GENERAL ISSUE WHEN APSENCE OF CONTROL SYSTEM BROUGHT UP ...

The fact that the answers to the two preceding questions were largely identical should not lead one to suppose that individuals could not differentiate between the two queries and so gave the same answer to both questions.

The following cross-tabulation (of the two questions) shows that among those who originally had little confidence that Russia would actually stop her atomic-bomb tests, the overwhelming majority (84%) were pessimistic concerning the world's chances of having tests stop as long as there was no agreement on mutual control.

The optimism of those who were at first inclined to say that they had some confidence that Russia would actually cease her tests is found shaken on the second issue, for they split rather evenly with as many registering little confidence that tests would be stopped without international control as there are still persisting in their views that tests will stop (47% and 49% respectively).

"How confident are you that Russia will actually discontinue its atomic-bomb tests? (Are you very confident, fairly confident, only a little confident or not at all confident?)"

Very/	Only a little/	
Fairly	Not at all	No
confident	confident	opinion
(206)	(592)	(132)

"If you consider the atomic-bomb test issue as a whole - how confident are you then that such tests will actually be discontinued, if there is no agreement on international control? (Are you very confident, fairly confident, only a little confident or not at all confident?)"

Very/Fairly confident
Only a little/Not at all confident
No opinion

49%	12%	5%
47	84	14
4	4	81
100%	100%	100%

LESS THAN ONE OUT OF FIVE CALLS SUSPENSION VALUABLE WITHOUT CONTROL OVER PRODUCTION OF A-BOMBS ...

Yet another question similar in scope to the two we have been considering is the query asking for the value which they would place upon the suspension of atomic-bomb tests without control over the production of atomic bombs.

As in the other pattern of replies, roughly one out of five (here actually 16%) said that they would consider that of "great" or "very great value", while three out of five (62%) called it of "little" or "very little value". Thus the Net Opinion score on this question (-46) is completely in keeping with those for the other questions.

"Of how much value is the suspension of atomic-bomb tests, in your opinion, if there is no control over the production of atomic bombs? (Very great value, great value, only a little or very little value?)"

	West Germany (930)
Very great value Great value	6%) 10)
Only a little value Very little value	26 36 }62
No opinion	22 100%
MET OPINION	- 46

LITTLE VALUE SEEN IN TEST SUSPENSION WITHOUT JONTROL OF PRODUCTION REGARDLESS OF DESIRE THAT U.S. STOP ITS TESTS ...

Further confirmation of the thesis suggested earlier that the West German population is in favor of any proposal which seems to offer an end to the nightmare of atomic warfare, so that they will approve of unilateral test suspension at the same time they approve of having better safeguards before such suspensions (by the U.S.) are agreed to is found in the table below.

The following cross-tabulation presents the results when responses to the question on the value assigned to test suspension without control of production are tabulated according to opinion on having the U.S. also offer to stop its tests.

Even among that great majority which had wanted the U.S. to stop its tests, two out of three (66%) see little value in test suspensions when there is no control over production. Of course among those who had not wanted the U.S. to end its tests, it is not as surprising perhaps to find that more than eight out of ten (85%) see little value in test suspension without production controls. In attempting to understand these results, the interpretation is again offered that the populace is indicating its acceptance of even better methods of achieving what for it is a primary goal - the removal of the fear of atomic explosions (whether in war or peace).

"Are you of the opinion that America should also offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

"Of how much value is the suspension of atomic-bomb tests, in your opinion, if there is no control over the production of atomic bombs? (Very great value, great value, only a little or very little value?)"	Yes it should (660)	No, it should not (91)	No opinion (179)
Very great/Great value Only a little/Very little value No opinion	21% 66 <u>13</u> 10%	10% 83 	3% 36 61 100%

EVEN THOSE WITH CONFIDENCE IN TEST SUSPENSION WITHOUT INSPECTION SEE LITTLE VALUE IN SUSPENSION WITHOUT CONTROL OF PRODUCTION ...

The appeal of each additional means of securing the population against atomic explosions is again seen in the opinions of those who expressed confidence in the actual suspension of atomic tests without international inspection when the value of such suspension was raised in connection with the control of the production of atomic weapons. In the face of this additional desirable goal, a majority (56%), among that small group which had persisted in steing something desirable in having test suspensions without inspection, then admits that there is little value to test suspensions if there is no control exercised over the production of atomic bombs.

"If you consider the atomic-bomb test issue as a whole - how confident are you then that such tests will actually be discontinued, if there is no agreement on international control? (Are you very confident, fairly confident, only a little confident or not at all confident?)

Very/	Only a little/	
Fairly	Not at all	No
confident	confident	opinion
(176)	(614)	(140)

"Of how much value is the suspension of atomic-bomb tests, in your opinior if there is no control over the production of atomic bombs? (Very great value, great value, only a little or very little value?)"

Very great/Great value Only a little/Very little value No opinion	35% 56 <u>9</u> 100%	12% 75 13 100%	9% 16 <u>75</u> 100%
NET OPINION	-21	- 63	

AWARDNESS OF RUSSIAN PROPOSAL HAS LITTLE TO DO WITH LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE ... WHETHER AWARD OR NOT, TWO-THIRDS EXPRESS LITTLE CONFIDENCE ...

It is noteworthy that whether they claim to have heard of the Russian offer (to suspend atomic-bomb tests) or not, two out of three are found to have little or no confidence either that Russia will actually suspend her tests, or that such tests will be suspended without an agreement on international control.

A slight difference in Net Opinion is to be seen, however, on the more immediate question of the Russian offer, in that those who claimed knowledge of the Russian offer while just as pessimistic as those who said they did not know about it, were also somewhat more inclined than the others to express confidence in the Russian offer. Thus, among those claiming knowledge one-third (33%) expressed confidence; as opposed to be but half that amount (18%) among those who had not heard about it. As a result, the Net Opinion score for those with knowledge is -2%, while for those without knowledge it is -46, despite the fact that almost identical percentages are found in both groups expressing little confidence (62% and 64%).

"Have you ever heard or read of any new Russian proposals on disarmament or atomic energy?"

77.0

"How confident are you that Dussia will actually discontinue its atomic-bomb tests? (Are you very confident, fairly confident, only a little confident or not at all confident?)"	(274)	(656) _.
Very/Fairly confident Only a little/Not at all confident No epinion	53% 62 5 130%	18% 64 18 100%
NT OPINION	- 2]	-16

On the further question of test suspension without international control, the entire pattern of replies of those with claimed knowledge and those without is similar. The Net Opinion scores of the two groups are revealed to be -12 and -50.

"Have you ever heard or read of any new Russian proposals on disarmament or atomic energy?"

110

Yes

	(274)	(656)
"If you consider the atomic-bomb test issue as a whole - how confident are you then that such tests will actually be discontinued if there is no agreement on international centrol? (Are you very confident, fairly confident only a little confident, or not at all confident?)"		
Very/Fairly confident Only a little/Not at all confident No opinion	27% 69 4 100%	15% 65 20 100%
NET OPINION	-42	- 50

Section IV - Expectations Concerning A Summit Conference

ONE OUT OF TWO CONSIDERS A SUMMIT CONFERENCE PROBABLE ...

While one-half (4%) of the West German population (as of May 1958) considered a Summit Conference still more probable than improbable, the other half of the population is not so sure. That 51 per cent which did not call a conference probable split between those who felt a conference was more unlikely (2%) and those who did not know what the future might hold (25% with no opinion on the question).

"Then you consider present political developments, do you think it probable or improbable that a Summit Conference will actually take place? (Very probable or probable?) (Not so probable or very improbable?)"

	West Germany (930)
Very probable Probable	10%) 39)
Not so probable Very improbable	20) 8) 8) 51
No opinion	23)) 100%

It will be interesting to repeat this question in the coming months in the light of developments, as a measure of <u>expectation</u> regarding the holding of a Summit Conference since we are well aware of popular <u>desire</u> for such a meeting.

	()	

A P P E N D I X (Groupbreaks)

"Have you ever heard or read of any new Russian proposals on disarmament or atomic energy?"

	Yes	<u>No</u>	No. of cases
West Germany	30%	70%100%	930
Sex:			
Men	44	56	423
Women	18	82	507
Education:	27	7 3	784
Elementary school Secondary school w/o diploma	39	61	116
Diploma/university	50	50	30
Income:	<i>y</i> -		,
Up to 149 DM	18	82	33
150 to 249 DM	17	83	77
250 to 399 DM	25	7 5	155
400 to 499 DM	29	71	180
500 DM and more	36	64	346
No answer	29	71	139
Socio-Economic Status:	38	62	121
Upper middle and well-to-do	31	69	566
Lower middle Poor	22	78	243
Age:	22	10	-47
Up to 24 years	2 9	71	112
25 to 34 years	28	72	158
35 to 44 years	30	70	194
45 to 54 years	26	74	198
55 years and over	32	68	268
Party Preference:	~ .		075
SPD	34	66	235
CDU/CSU	25 46	75 54	30 7
FDP	4 6 عو	54 62	54 29
Other parties No party	26	74	110
No opinion	28	72	195
Occupation:		1 -	-//
Professionals	40	60	10
Businessmen	37	63	57
White-collar workers	41	59	132
Skilled laborers	39	61	124
Semi-skilled laborers	33	67	134
Farmers; farmhands	36 36	64	47
Housewives	16	84 68	332 79
Pensioners; retired	32 37	63	78 16
Students; apprentices Origin:) (0)	10
Natives	29	71	720
Expellees; refugees	31	69	210
Religion:	7 -	,	
Catholics	28	72	402
Protestants	2 9	71	487
Others	36	64	11
No religion	37	63	30

	Yes	No	No. of cases
City Size: Up to 1,999 2,000 to 19,999 20,000 to 99,999 100,000 and over	33%	67%100%	246
	29	71	276
	29	71	144
	27	73	264
Land: Schleswig/Holstein,	0.5	a.c	
Hamburg, Bremen	25	75	9 1
Lower Saxony	3 1	69	124
North Rhine/Westphalia	27	73	267
Hesse	41	59	73
Rhineland/Palatinate	30	7 0	73
Baden Wuerttemberg	40	6 0	134
Bavaria	21	7 9	168

"Are you of the opinion that America should also offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

	Yes, it should	No, it should not	No opinion	No. of cases
West Germany	71%	10%	1%100%	930
Sex:				
Men	7.4	13	13	423
Women	69	7	24	507
Education:	7.3	0	00	704
Elementary school	71 72	9 12	20 16	784 116
Secondary school w/o diploma Diploma/university	77	10	13	30
Income:	7.4	10	*/	
Up to 149 DM	70	6	24	3 3
150 to 249 DM	59	6	35	77
250 to 399 DM	68	8	24	155
400 to 499 DM	72	12	16	180
500 DM and more	7 9	9	12	346
No answer	61	14	25	139
Socio-Economic Status:	69	10	21	121
Upper middle and well-to-do Lower middle	74	10	16	566
Poor	66	9	25	243
Age:	•		- /	-47
Up to 24 years	75	13	12	112
25 to 34 years	7 4	8	18	158
35 to 44 years	72	11	17	194
45 to 54 years	74	7	19	198
55 years and over	64	11	25	268
Party Preference: SPD	83	6	11	275
CDU/CSU	67	14	19	235 30 7
FDP	9	2	7	54
Other parties	6 2	31	7	29
No party	70	9	21	110
No opinion	60	7	33	195
Occupation:				
Professionals	70 75	10	20	10
Businessmen	75 76	11	1.4	5 7
White-collar workers Skilled laborers	76 80	9 10	15 10	132 124
Semi-skilled laborers	69	10	21	134
Farmers; farmhands	55	24	21	47
Housewives	67	8	25	332
Pensioners; retired	71	10	19	78
Students; apprentices	81	6	13	16
Origin:		1.0	3.0	
Natives	71	10	19	720
Expellees; refugees	69	11	20	210
Religion: Catholics	67	10	23	402
Protestants	75	9	16	487
Others	45	18	37	11
No religion	80	10	10	30

	Yes, it should	No, it should not	No opinion	No. of cases
City Size: Up to 1,999 2,000 to 19,999 20,000 to 99,999 100,000 and over Land:	69%	11%	20%100%	246
	71	7	22	276
	73	9	18	144
	72	11	17	264
Schleswig.Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen Lower Saxony North Rhine/Westphalia Hesse Rhineland/Palatinate Baden/Wuerttemberg Bavaria	77	11	12	91
	65	12	23	124
	70	8	22	267
	81	11	8	73
	74	10	16	73
	76	12	12	134
	64	8	28	168

"Are you of the opinion that America should offer to suspend atomic-bomb tests? Or should America not make this offer?"

IF "Yes, it should":
"Would the offer to stop atomic-bomb tests be a
military disadvantage for the United States or not?"

	Yes	No	No opinion	Not asked	No. of cases
West Germany	12%	39%	20%	29%100%	930
Sex:					
Men	15	46	13	26	423
Women	10	34	25	31	507
Education:	3.0		2.3	20	50.
Elementary school	10	40	21	29	784
Secondary school w/o diploma		37	16	28	116
Diploma/university	30	37	10	23	30
Income:	3.5	7.4	0.1	7.0	7.7
Up to 149 DM	15	34	21	30	33
150 to 249 DM	7	26	26	41	77
250 to 399 DM	9	41	18	32	155
400 to 499 DM	14	41	17	28	180
500 DM and more	15	44	20	21	346 130
No answer	9	32	20	39	139
Socio-Economic Status:	16	38	16	7 1	121
Upper middle and well-to-do	12	-	15 20	31 26	566
Lower middle	11	42	22		-
Poor	11	33	22	34	243
Age: Up to 24 years	9	44	22	25	112
	11	44	19	26	158
25 to 34 years	11	41	20	28	194
35 to 44 years				26	
45 to 54 years	17 12	38 33	19	36	198 268
55 years and over Party Preference:	12))	19	90	200
SPD	13	52	18	17	235
cDu/csu	12	39	16	33	307
FDP	22	39	30	9	54
Other parties	17	35	10	38	29
No party	11	44	15	30	110
No opinion	9	23	28	40	195
Occupation:		2)	20	40	+//
Professionals	10	30	30	30	10
Businessmen	10	46	19	25	57
White-collar workers	14	48	14	24	132
Skilled laborers	14	56	10	20	124
Semi-skilled laborers	16	35	18	31	134
Farmers; farmhands	6	34	15	45	47
Housewives	11	32	24	33	332
Pensioners; retired	6	39	26	29	7 8
Students; apprentices	12	38	31	19	16
Origin:		/-	7-		
Natives	11	40	20	29	720
Expellees; refugees	14	36	19	31	210
Religion:	,		-		
Catholics	11	39	17	33	402
Protestants	13	40	22	25	487
Others	9	27	9	55	11
No religion	7	53	20	20	30

Yes	No	No <u>opinion</u>	Not asked	No. of cases
10% 14 14 12	38% 39 39 41	21% 18 20	31%100% 29 27 28	246 276 144 264
17		•		·
12 14	38 37	15 19	35 30	91 124 267
10 10 10	30 44 44 38	20 22 16	19 26 24 36	73 73 134 168
	10% 14 14 12 13 12 14 16 10	10% 38% 14 39 14 39 12 41 13 45 12 38 14 37 16 30 10 44 10 44	Yes No opinion 10% 38% 21% 14 39 18 14 39 20 12 41 19 13 45 19 12 38 15 14 37 19 16 30 35 10 44 20 10 44 22	Yes No opinion Not asked 10% 38% 21% 31%100% 14 39 18 29 14 39 20 27 12 41 19 28 13 45 19 28 12 38 15 35 14 37 19 30 16 30 35 19 10 44 20 26 10 44 22 24

"In your opinion, should the United States keep insisting on a mutual control system before suspending its atomic-bomb tests, or should it no longer insist on a mutual control system but discontinue its tests anyway?"

	Should keep insisting on a control system	Should no longer insist on a control system but discontinue its tests	No opinion	No. of
West Germany	54%	24%	22%100%	930
Sex:				,,,,
Men 	62	24	14	423
Women Education:	49	23	28	507
Elementary school	51	25	0.4	
Secondary school w/o diplo	ma 70	25 20	24 10	784
Diploma/university	80	10	10	116 30
Income:			20)0
Up to 149 DM	46	30	24	33
150 to 249 DM	46	18	36	77
250 to 399 DM 400 to 499 DM	55 50	20	25	155
500 DM and more	50 61	31	19	180
No answer	51	24	15	346
Socio-Economic Status:)1	20	2 9	139
Upper middle and well-to-d	o 57	23	20	121
Lower middle	57	24	19	566
Poor	49	23	28	243
Age:				-72
Up to 24 years	66	19	15	112
25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years	5 7	25	18	158
45 to 54 years	55 51	21	24	194
55 years and over	51	28 24	21	198
Party Preference:) <u>*</u>	24	25	268
SPD	51	35	14	235
cDu/csu	65	<u>16</u>	19	307
FDP	67	26	7	54
Other parties	72	14	14	29
No party No opinion	53	23	24	110
Occupation:	37	24	39	195
Professionals	70	20	10	3.0
Businessmen	63	21	16	10 57
White-collar workers	64	23	13	132
Skilled laborers	58	31	īí	124
Semi-skilled laborers	54	24	22	134
Farmers; farmhands Housewives	60	19	21	47
Pensioners; retired	49	20	31	332
Students; apprentices	42 7 5	35	23	78
Origin:	17	19	6	16
Natives	54	24	22	720
Expellees; refugees	55	24	21	210
Religion:		,	-	210
Catholics	55	21	24	402
Protestants Others	55	25	20	487
No religion	55 42	18	27	11
1011011	47	43	10	30

	insisting on a con-	Should no longer insist on a control system but discontinue its tests	No opinion	No. of
City Size: Up to 1,999 2,000 to 19,999 20,000 to 99,999 100,000 and over	54%	2 <i>2</i> %	24%100%	246
	60	17	23	27 6
	53	28	19	144
	50	30	20	264
Land: Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen Lower Saxony North Rhine/Westphalia Hesse Rhineland/Palatinate	49	37	14	91
	54	17	29	124
	57	22	21	267
	62	26	12	73
	58	19	23	73
Baden/Wuerttemberg	59	2‡	17	134
Bavaria	46	25	29	168

"How confident are you that Russia will actually discontinue its atomic-bomb tests? (Are you very confident, fairly confident, only a little confident, or not at all confident?)"

	Very/ Fairly confident	Only a little/ Not at all confident	No opinion	No. of
West Germany	23%	63%	14%100%	930
Sex:	25	65	10	407
Women	25 20	65 62	10 18	42 3 50 7
Education:	20	0.2	10	<i>)</i> 01
Elementary school	22	62	16	784
Secondary school w/o diplom	a 24	68	8	116
Diplome/university	17	80	3	30
Income:				
Up to 149 DM	21	58	21	33
150 to 249 DM	13	61	26	77
250 to 399 DM	20	65 63	15	155
400 to 499 DM 500 DM and more	25	63 67	12	180
No answer	24 21	67 60	9	346
Socio-Economic Status:	21	60	19	139
Upper middle and well-to-do	26	59	15	121
Lower middle	22	66	12	566
Poor	20	60	20	243
Age:				-47
Up to 24 years	22	65	13	112
25 to 34 years	26	63	11	158
35 to 44 years	20	65	15	194
45 to 54 years	22	63	15	198
55 years and over	21	64	15	268
Party Preference:				
SPD ON AGAIN	33	50	7	235
CDU/CSU	15	75 57	10	307
FDP Other parties	43 10	57	- 3.4	54
No party	16	76	14	29
No opinion	19	73 47	11 34	110
Occupation:	-/	41	24	195
Professionals	30	70	_	10
Businessmen	28	65	7	57
White-collar workers	23	64	13	132
Skilled laborers	29	63	8	124
Semi-skilled laborers	24	57	19	134
Farmers; farmhands	15	74	11	47
Housewives	18	65	17	332
Pensioners; retired	24	60	16	78
Students; apprentices	19	75	6	16
Origin:	0.7	(=	2.4	
Natives	23	63	14	720
Expellees; refugees Religion:	19	68	13	210
Catholics	20	66	14	400
Protestants	23	63	14 14	402 487
Others	27	46	27	487 11
No religion	37	56	7	30
	/ 1	76	i	70

	Fairly	Only a little/ Not at all confident	No opinion	No. of
City Size:			,	
Up to 1,999	2 <i>2%</i>	64%	14%100%	246
2,000 to 19,999	21	63	16	276
20,000 to 99,999	29	58	13	144
100,000 and over	19	68	13	264
Land:				
Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen	26	63	11	91
Lower Saxony	20	65	15	124
North Rhine/Westphalia	21	65	14	267
Hesse	23	66	11	73
Rhineland/Palatinate	26	5 9	15	73
Baden/Wuerttemberg	28	60	12	134
Bavaria	17	65	18	168

"If you consider the atomic-bomb test issue as a whole how confident are you then that such tests will actually
be discontinued, if there is no agreement on international
control? (Are you very confident, fairly confident, only
a little confident, or not at all confident?)"

	Very/ Fairly confident	Only a little Not at all confident	No opinion	No. of
West Germany	19%	66%	15%100%	930
Sex:				
Men	21	69	10	423
Women	17	63	20	507
Education:				
Elementary school	18	66	16	784
Secondary school w/o diplor	na 29	63	8	116
Diploma/university	13	80	7	30
Income:	•			
Up to 149 DM	18	55	2 7	33
150 to 249 DM	12	58	30	77
250 to 399 DM	14	69	17	155
400 to 499 DM	20	69	11	180
500 DM and more	22	68	10	346
No answer	21	61	18	139
Socio-Economic Status:				
Upper middle and well-to-do	24	61	15	121
Lower middle	20	68	12	566
Poor	15	63	22	243
Age:				
Up to 24 years	24	62	14	112
25 to 34 years	20	68	12	158
35 to 44 years	19	64	17	194
45 to 54 years	18	67	15	198
55 years and over	17	67	16	268
Party Preference:				
SPD	24	68	8	235
CDU/CSU	17	71	12	307
FDP	20	80	-	54
Other parties	17	73	10	2 9
No party	13	75	12	110
No opinion	18	46	36	195
Occupation:				
Professionals	30	70	-	10
Businessmen	19	74	7	57
White-collar workers	25	64	11	132
Skilled laborers	17	74	9	124
Semi-skilled laborers	26	58	16	134
Farmers; farmhands	17	68	15	47
Housewives	16	65	19	332
Pensioners; retired	16	65	19	78
Students; apprentices	6	82	12	16
Origin:				
Natives	19	66	15	720
Expellees; refugees	17	67	16	210
Religion:				
Catholics	18	67	15	402
Protestants	19	66	15	487
Others	27	27	46	11
No religion	30	60	10	30

	Fairly	Only a little/ Not at all confident	No opinion	No. of cases
City Size: Up to 1,999 2,000 to 19,999 20,000 to 99,999 100,000 and over	17% 17 24 20	67% 65 62 69	16%100% 18 14 11	246 276 144 264
Land: Schleswig/Holstein, Hamburg, Bremen Lower Saxony North Rhine/Westphalia Hesse Rhineland/Palatinate Baden/Wuerttemberg Bavaria	18 10 19 26 25 25	73 72 65 66 56 62 67	9 18 16 8 19 13	91 124 267 73 73 134 168

"Of how much value is the suspension of atomic-bomb tests, in your opinion, if there is no control over the production of atomic bombs? (Very great value, great value, only a little or very little value?)"

	Very great/ Great value	Only a little/ Very little value	No opinion	No. of
West Germany	16%	62%	22%100%	930
Sex: Men Women	18	7 0	12	423
	15	55	30	507
Education: Elementary school Secondary school w/o diploma Diploma/university Income:	17	59	24	784
	11	76	13	116
	13	7 7	10	30
Up to 149 DM 150 to 249 DM 250 to 399 DM 400 to 499 DM 500 DM and more No answer Socio-Economic Status:	24	30	46	33
	14	44	42	77
	12	64	24	155
	15	67	18	180
	18	67	15	346
	17	59	24	139
Upper middle and well-to-do	14	65	21	121
Lower middle	16	67	1 7	56 6
Poor	18	49	33	243
Age: Up to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 years and over	18	6 8	14	112
	17	65	18	158
	21	5 7	22	194
	13	65	22	198
	14	58	28	268
Party Preference: SPD CDU/CSU FDP Other parties No party No opinion	23	63	14	235
	1)	69	18	307
	24	69	7	54
	-	83	17	29
	16	58	26	110
	13	47	40	195
Occupation: Professionals Businessmen White-collar workers Skill al laborers Semi-skilled laborers Farmers; farmhands Housewives Pensioners; retired Students; apprentices	10 12 15 21 19 19 15 14	70 67 70 69 63 68 53 60 81	20 21 15 10 18 13 32 26 6	10 57 132 124 134 47 332 78 16
Origin: Natives Expellees; refugees	17	61	22	720
	13	66	21	210
Religion: Catholics Protestants Others No religion	16	62	22	402
	16	63	21	487
	27	36	37	11
	7	7 0	23	30

	Very great/	Only a little/ Very little	No	No. of
	Great value		opinion	cases
	orca, talac	YCLIC	Opinion	cases
City Size:				
Up to 1,999	17%	6 <i>2%</i>	21%100%	246
2,000 to 19,999	13	64	23	276
20,000 to 99,999	22	56	22	144
100,000 and over	15	63	22	264
Land:				
Schleswig/Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen	11	77	12	91
Lower Saxony	9	63	28	124
North Rhine/Westphalia	12	62	26	267
Hesse	19	70	11	73
Rhineland/Palatinate	29	52	19	73
Baden/Wuerttemberg	25	57	18	134
Bavaria	17	58	25	168

"When you consider present political developments, do you think it probable or improbable that a Summit Conference will actually take place? (Very probable or probable?) (Not so probable or very improbable?)"

	Very probable/ Probable		No opinion	No. of
West Germany	4 3%	28%	23%100%	930
Sex:				
Men	56	29	15	423
Women	44	26	30	507
Education:				
Elementary school	48	28	24	784
Secondary school w/o diploma	56	28	16	116
Diploma/university	60	30	10	30
Income:	07	77	40	7.7
Up to 149 DM	27 36	33 26	40	33
150 to 249 DM 250 to 399 DM	43	29	38 28	77
400 to 499 DM	52	31	17	155 180
500 DM and more	58	25	17	346
No answer	42	29	29	139
Socio-Economic Status:	7-2	-/	2)	- 277
Upper middle and well-to-do	5 7	22	21	121
Lower middle	53	28	19	566
Poor	37	30	33	243
Age:				
Up to 24 years	52	27	21	112
25 to 34 years	53	31	16	158
35 to 44 y e a rs	55	24	21	194
45 to 54 years	49	28	23	198
55 years and over	42	29	29	268
Party Preference:	F /	7.3	3.5	27.5
SPD	54	31	15	235
CDU/CSU	53 61	25	22	307
FDP		35 31	4	54
Other parties No party	45 55	25	24 20	29 110
No opinion	31	27	42	195
Occupation:) ±	21	46	177
Professionals	40	40	20	10
Businessmen	54	32	14	57
White-collar workers	62	24	14	132
Skilled laborers	54	32	14	124
Semi-skilled laborers	52	28	20	134
Farmers; farmhands	45	30	25	47
Housewives	43	26	31	332
Pensioners; retired	38	31	31	78
Students; apprentices	63	25	12	16
Origin:	4.5	2.5	27	
Natives	49	28	23	720
Expellees; refugees	51	26	23	210
Religion:	4 E	20	26	400
Catholics Protestants	45 51	29 28	26 21	402
Others	51 46	18	36	487 1 1
No religion	40 64	23	13	30
*** TOTTRION	V4	-)	±)	70

(Cont'd from preceding page)	Very probable/ Probable		No opinion	No. of
City Size: Up to 1,999 2,000 to 19,999 20,000 to 99,999 100,000 and over	44%	34%	22%100%	246
	48	25	27	276
	60	2 2	18	144
	50	27	23	264
Land: Schleswig, Holstein,				
Hamburg, Bremen Lower Saxony	56	27	17	91
	45	25	30	124
North Rhine/Westphalia	48	26	26	26 7
Hesse	52	32	16	73
Rhineland/Palatinate	46	33	21	7 3
Baden/Wuerttemberg	59	25	16	134
Bavaria	42	31	27	168

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